

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

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General Summary of News.

[No. 178.

The arrivals of the H. C. Ships *Carnatic* and *Grenville*, were announced only in yesterday's report, tho' they reached the New Anchorage on the 31st of August, after a short run of four days only from Madras to the Sahd Head.

The mails by these ships were delivered at the Post Office yesterday, and are now in course of delivery. The English Papers brought by these vessels to Madras, do not extend to a later date than those now in our possession here, from which we still continue to derive our European intelligence.

We have received by these ships a Number of the Asiatic Journal for April, which contains several highly interesting articles on Indian Affairs, but we shall reserve these for our next.

London.—The London Gazette of the 13th of April announces the appointment of Francis Martin, Esq. to the office of Windsor Herald vacant by the death of F. Townsend, Esq.; and that of W. Woods, Esq. to the office of Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms, vice F. Martin, promoted to the office of Windsor Herald.

It was reported on the 19th of April on Change, that the Commissioners who have hitherto purchased £97,000 per day for the reduction of the National Debt, would shut their box, and not make any more purchases for some time to come. If there is any truth in this rumour, it must have been determined to take at once the produce of the Sinking Fund for the Service of the year, instead of obtaining an equivalent amount by the circuitous mode of a Loan.

Paris.—The Gazette de France contradicts the ungallant observations of the other Paris papers, as to the beauty of the fair stranger who has been taken to Europe by the Persian Ambassador. It describes her as possessing a very white skin and cheerful temper. Her beauty, says the Journal, appears to us, according to the accounts we have received, of a nature to be prized among all people, who think that beauty consists in the perfect harmony of features, and the exactness of proportions. Large blue eyes, long black hair, a slender youthful figure, are advantages with which no one can be deemed ugly in France. But still, it continues, she assuredly must excite a strong interest amongst us. A slave, without any family, without a country; her life, in our capital as every where else, is passed in the most profound seclusion. Confined to her chamber, inaccessible to all the world, she does not even appear at her window, without being covered with a large veil; and she is not relieved from this restraint except when her master is out with his people. She then walks about in her apartment without meeting any one save the females of the hotel, or the two persons charged to watch her. If she chances to meet the females, she becomes quite joyous with spirits—she plays with them, romps with them, carresses them; but on the least noise she disappears, and shuts herself up in her cabinet. Some ladies, among them Lady Somerset, solicited the Ambassador to permit the interesting stranger to pass an evening at their houses; but their entreaties were all to no purpose.

The Proposition respecting the Law of Elections, which had been carried in the French Chamber of Peers, had been negatived in the other Chamber; out of 244 votes, 150 were against it: the former Law is thus established and the ultra-royalists defeated; of the latter it has been said, that they confer popularity on every thing they oppose; it appears that out of 6 millions of families in France, the law, as it stands, excludes 5,900,000 from all participation in the elections; and this is what the ultra-royalists party call a democracy; though the electors are stated to be fewer in number, than there were nobles under the ancient regime.

Sweden.—Letters from Petersburg of the 15th of March, mention that Prince Gustavus of Sweden (son of King Gustavus IV.) has obtained permission of the Emperor, his uncle, to proceed to England, for the purpose of completing his studies at Oxford. Report speaks highly of the virtues and talents of this unfortunate young Prince, who excites universal interest and sympathy in the north of Europe. It is said that a great Potentate has settled upon Prince Gustavus an allowance of £2000 sterling per annum during the residence of the latter in England, and that on the return of his Royal Highness to the Continent he is to

espouse his cousin, a Princess of Hesse-Cassel, who, if rumour be correct, has lately rejected a matrimonial alliance with the new Swedish dynasty.

Wurtemburgh.—The commune of Hales in the kingdom of Wurtemburgh, has lately seen the theatre of a horrible crime. An old man, who kept the village school of Fachseufeld, gave it up to a tutor on the condition of receiving as an equivalent a life rent of 100 florins. The tutor, to get rid of this incumbrance, conceived the dreadful purpose of taking away his benefactor's life. For this purpose he sent him some poisoned sausages by one of his scholars, and that he might have nothing to fear from the messenger, he gave him a poisoned apple which he commanded him not to eat until after he had delivered the sausages. The old man and his wife tasted the fatal present; the latter died soon after, as did a domestic animal who took a part of it. The husband was saved by prompt assistance, and the boy escaped by throwing away the apple, in consequence of perceiving that it was black in colour.

Foreign Policy.—'A Letter to Lord Holland on Foreign Politics, by Lord John Russell,' has been recently published in England, and will be read and re-read with interest by every man who is desirous of making himself acquainted with the true nature and tendency of the Treaties and Declarations made by the Council of Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle. It is lamentable to observe the indifference with which these important transactions have been viewed; for few persons seem to know, that Treaties stipulating a Quintuple Alliance have been presented to Parliament, on the wisdom of which arrangements depends the future peace of Europe. While all the enlightened part of the Continent ascribe to the interference and agency of Lord Castlereagh the melancholy results of those Councils, there seems to be an apathy in this country on the subject, highly disgraceful to the nation. Lord John Russell, in this treatise, appears the representative of the ancient character and liberal spirit of Englishmen; and we trust that his luminous examination and exposure of the principle of these Treaties will be translated into every language, and circulated in every kingdom of Europe, that the oppressed inhabitants every where may be able to distinguish between the acts of the British Ministry and the opinions of the British People. Lord John Russell, in this short review of the state of Europe, and the necessary influence, on its future fate, and of those Treaties, has not only preserved his claim to the hereditary patriotism of his illustrious house, but has proved himself to be a consummate Statesman.

The first remark made by every one, upon reading the Acts of Aix-la-Chapelle, must be that they entirely supersede the old balance of power. That balance was constituted by the separation of Europe into two equal, or nearly equal masses of territorial power. Each of these masses found its interest in maintaining its own respective equality with its opposite. If occasionally disturbed by the preponderance of one great State, or by the changing sides of any of its members, the principle of a balance continued always at work and it soon recovered itself.

Now, whatever may be the advantages of the new system over the old, it has not that, which has been last mentioned. It is not one of balance; for there can be no balance where all the Powers are on one side. It takes for its basis the union of the chief Sovereigns of Europe in a common alliance; if that union be disturbed in one of its parts, it must fail in all. The system has no principle of self recovery.

The great powers declare to the world in pompous terms, that they have no immediate intention of going to war; but the Sovereigns did not meet in solemn congress for the foolish purpose of saying they had no quarrel. In their declaration, they guarantee the security of all the transactions upon which the peace is founded and consolidated, and they invite the King of France to unite his council and efforts with theirs, for the maintenance in their integrity of those transactions, which have established and consolidated the peace. The King of France concurs, and his restoration to the throne of France is considered as his qualification for admission into the alliance. By the treaties of 1814 and 1815, we find the basis upon which they rest, is the possession of the Crown of France by the Bourbons, and the maintenance of the charter. Thus then the transactions we have guaranteed, are the restoration of Louis and the establishment of the charter—and in the Treaty of November,

1815, it is declared, that 'if revolutionary principles should again convulse France, we are to concert measures, or in other words, have recourse to arms in order to 'secure the general tranquillity of Europe.'

This is one great evil, says Lord John, brought on us by the present Treaty. The second is, that we are bound to interfere in the internal concerns of every state in Europe. Meetings of the Sovereigns are to be held to watch over the security of those transactions upon which the peace is founded and consolidated. The transactions here alluded to, comprehend the possession of Genoa by Savoy, Saxony by Prussia, Milan and Venice by Austria. All these we have guaranteed. Now let us observe the difference between the ancient system and that of 1815. One great object of the old balance, was to protect the weaker states in the full and free enjoyment of their civil and political rights against external attacks. Internal institutions never entered into its composition. The object of the new system is in this respect directly the reverse. Internal interference alone, and with no reference to equality of power, is the chief end of the new settlement.

There is yet another fault in the present alliances, which is perhaps the greatest of all. The limits and divisions of territory, which the five confederates have agreed upon, by way of giving to the world "a solid peace, founded on a just division of strength among the powers of Europe," are calculated for the immediate purpose of indemnifying themselves, and not with the prospective view of forming a balance for others. There is nothing in the spirit or the letter of these treaties which would prevent any two great neighbouring Sovereigns from making private exchanges of each others territories for their mutual benefit; thus unsettling the balance for the other parties, to the detriment and possible destruction of their weaker neighbours.

In order to prove the truth of this alarming view of the state of Europe, says Lord John, I feel that it is necessary to say a few words on each of the chief powers, and some of the minor ones.

The only change of importance which Lord Castlereagh made in the project sketched by Mr. Pitt in 1805, was to give the Netherlands to Holland instead of Prussia. — Whether the original plan was a good one may be doubted; but the merit of the alteration is still more equivocal. A proposition of joining the Netherlands to Holland was made to William III.; but he rejected it, says Burnet, on account of the difference of religious opinions, and he seems to have acted with his usual knowledge and judgement. The Belgians require their Government to be strictly Roman Catholic and intolerant; the Dutch wish no less for a Protestant King and general toleration. Nor is this the only difference—the Belgians wish the land to be free from taxes; the Dutch will hear of no duties upon commerce. The Belgians are accustomed to the use of the French language; the Dutch will not be governed except in Dutch. The Belgians despise the Dutch as a covetous, unpolished, unfeeling people; the Dutch despise the Belgians as an ignorant, stupid, bigoted race. The Belgians, in fact, wish to return to the French Government, and in the scramble for the patronage of the combined Crown, they are not able to contend with the superior ability and information of their neighbours. In 1816, of eight Ministers of State only one was a Belgian; of twenty-eight diplomatic agents, one; of eighty five generals, sixteen, &c. so that of one hundred and sixty-nine of the first employments of Government, the Belgians had only thirty. Add to this, that the Belgians are obliged to pay taxes for the interest of the Dutch debt, and the repairs of the Dutch dikes. It may easily be believed, that amongst the discontents which this arrangement has occasioned, the Government cannot hold a very steady course. The Sovereign authority is exercised neither with the youthful vigour of a new, nor the prescriptive majesty of an old Government. And what shall we say to this limited Monarch, in which the King by his first act abolished Trial by Jury, and named his own Chamber of Deputies? Or to a Parliament of which the Members rail at one another in different languages? Where a Belgian Deputy, who proposes a financial question, is completely foiled by the unintelligible reply of a Dutch Chancellor of the Exchequer? Where one half of the House do not understand the other half, till they see their speeches translated in the newspaper of the following day?

If the internal Government of this country wants stability, its external situation is not more secure. Flanders, said Sir W. Temple, is not of a size to support a large army, nor of a figure to be defended by a small one.—The union with Holland has not added much to its military strength. The Dutch force is chiefly naval, and the colonies require a large number of troops. The present Army of the kingdom consists of 40,000 regulars, and 60,000 militia. Even with the additions which may be made in time of war, they will not be more than sufficient to garrison the fortresses. Austria and Spain will no longer

empty their treasures to support Flanders. The only Power from which money and men can be expected, will be England.

We have here an instance of two nations possessing no natural attraction, but rather a very great repulsion to each other, pounded together in the great mortar of the chemists of Vienna. What is to result from the mixture of two equal parts of Catholic bigotry, and Protestant freedom, of land and commerce, of French and Dutch, of polished stupidity and vulgar talent, of natural servility, and ancient love of freedom, no man can guess. It may be supposed, however, that one of the parts will fly off as soon as it can join any foreign matter. And this is the kingdom which is considered by all foreigners, as raised out of deference to England, at the special demand of Lord Castlereagh!

In the same able and political vein, Lord John reviews the state of Prussia, of Saxony, of Russia, of Austria, of Bavaria, &c. of Italy, and lastly of France. The readers of the short Treatise will find such an elucidation of the present state and prospects of these countries as will demonstrate the extent of the writer's information, and the sagacity and probability of his anticipations. It is quite impossible that a system so unprincipled, so menacing to the people of all nations, so hollow, and in fact so impotent, can endure for any length of time; and perhaps the most satisfactory thing that can happen would be, that some one or other of the oppressed nations should vindicate its claim to the undisturbed management of its own affairs, before the coffers of the Quintuple Alliance shall be replenished to enable them to return to another crusade against freedom.

Lord John concludes his masterly review of the transactions of Congress in the following terms:

"He who has read the foregoing pages cannot be at a loss to discover the causes of the unpopularity of England on the Continent. It was supposed that she was the friend of right, and the patron of that liberal Constitution which has been the foundation of her own glory. Instead of this, she has been found the follower and the tool of the great Continental Monarchs; assisting their spoliation, and confirming their destruction of free Governments; violating promises solemnly given, and conditions offered in the full plenitude of success; pursuing her course, totally regardless of the cries and supplications of the people of Europe; and after this she has joined the same Monarchs in their profanation of the names of religion and morality, whose precepts they have never consulted. It will be said, perhaps, that England was not able by herself to protect the rights and independence of nations; but if so, in God's name why did she interfere? Why is the name of the English Minister to be affixed to every act of injustice and tyranny which is performed in Europe? What deadly enemy of England's honourable reputation persuaded Lord Castlereagh that the repose of the world depended on the slavery of Saxony and Genoa?

It would be difficult, I imagine, to give an answer to these questions. It is clear that England might have appeared as the member of a confederacy to oppose France, without sanctioning any of these acts of pillage by which the deliverance of Europe has been disgraced. If she was not able to prevent those acts, she need not have soiled her fair fame by appearing to countenance them.

It would be impertinent in me to pretend to point out to you, what principles should guide the future policy of England. But at the same time I cannot conclude this Letter without recapitulating the arguments and facts contained in it. It appears, then, from what has been stated, that the old system of the balance of power which governed the wars and treaties of Europe from the fifteenth century to the year 1815, has now been exchanged for another, which may be called the system of the Holy Alliance—that this system is one of general and mutual guarantee of all the Governments now subsisting on the Continent—that this system does not afford any security against the preponderance of any one state, in as much as any great accession of territory to one of the powers, must be agreed to, by the rest, for fear of provoking insurrections and revolutions: that it does not afford any security for the rights and privileges of the people of any state, since we see that those rights, even when ratified in the face of the Congress, as in the case of Saxony or guaranteed by the Congress itself, as in the case of Genoa, are subject to violation and destruction. And whilst other powers derive many advantages from the Amphictyonic Council, England, who used to hold the balance of power, is losing her fair fame and sully her former pure character. So that the Emperor of Russia, the conqueror of Finland, has got praised for liberality, whilst England, the protector of Spain, is blamed for injustice. Such facts prove beyond a doubt, that whilst we maintain the faith of treaties, and shew ourselves the determinate friend of peace, we should keep aloof from meetings of Sovereigns and auctions of subjects."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

Several Private Bills were brought up from the Commons, by Lord LOWTHER, Sir JAMES ABHAM, General GASCOYNE, and other Members, which were read the first time.

Lord KENYON presented a Petition from the Ward of Candlewick, in the city of London, as framed at present, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FITZGIBBON presented at the Bar, several papers and documents relating to several causes in the Court of Chancery, and certain other Courts in Ireland, now pending on Appeal, before their Lordships, which were laid upon the table.

The Steam Vessels Tonnage, and the Smugglers Apprehension Rewards' Bill, severally passed through Committees of the whole House, and were reported without any amendment.

After some routine business, the House adjourned till to-morrow, when their Lordships proceed farther with the hearing of Appeals.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord LOWTHER moved a new writ for the County of Banff, in the room of Earl FYFE, who, since his election, had accepted the office of one of his Majesty's Lords of the Bedchamber.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Secretary of State's Office from Ireland, presented several Papers, in pursuance of the orders of the House.

A Bill was brought in for supplying the town of Birmingham with gas lights.—Read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Lord GEORGE BERESFORD appeared at the Bar, and presented certain Papers or Documents, in pursuance of an Address to the Prince Regent.

Sir JAMES HUNTER BLAIR obtained leave to bring in a Bill for better lighting the town of Perth—(we believe Gas Lights.)

A Bill was brought in and read a first time, for Inclosing certain portions of Land in Camberwell, county of Surrey.

Sir A. WILLIAMS had leave of absence for a fortnight on urgent private affairs.

A Petition was presented from Belfast in favour of the Roman Catholic Claims.—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Another Petition was presented from Belfast, praying for a Repeal of the Window Tax.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

THE WINDOW TAX OF IRELAND.

Mr. SHAW gave notice, that on the 20th of April he should take the liberty of submitting to the House a Motion for the Repeal of the Window Tax in Ireland.

Mr. COLCLOUGH presented a Petition from New Ross, complaining of the unfair mode of levying the Leather Tax, and praying for relief.—It was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HUME presented a Petition from the town of Brechin, praying for an amendment of the laws relative to the Internal Government of the Scottish Boroughs.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

A Petition was presented from Bedford, praying for a Revision of the Criminal Laws.—Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A Petition was also presented from the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, by Mr. MITCHELL, containing a prayer to the same effect.

Mr. GRAHAM took the opportunity of declaring, that to his knowledge the Petition came from a numerous and respectable class of inhabitants, zealous in the cause of humanity. It had been unanimously voted and adopted. He most cordially approved of the motives which had induced the Petitioners to come forward on the occasion. After congratulating the House and the country that there was now a certain prospect of amending or repealing the obnoxious Acts alluded to, Mr. Graham emphatically exclaimed, that it was his pride and joy, that on the commencement of his Parliamentary labours, he should thus have the unanimous concurrence of his constituents.

DUTIES ON COALS.

Sir C. MORDAUNT presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Birmingham, praying that there might be no alteration on the Duty of Coals.—A Petition to the same effect was presented from the town of Ware, Hertfordshire.—Another Petition, containing a similar prayer, was presented from Chippenham.—Also from the Town and Parish of Dudley—from Kidderminster—from Bedford—and from Tamworth.

The Petitions were all received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir JOHN SEEBRIGHT presented a Petition from the Grand Jury of Hertford, praying for an Equalization of the Duties on Coals.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from a numerous description of Inhabitants of Clerkenwell, consisting of very ingenious Artists and Manufacturers in various branches, particularly the watch-making line, praying for an Equalization of the Duty on Coals. Although many of the Petitioners were justly distinguished for their particular merits, yet from the indigence which too often is the attendant of genius, they severely felt the operations of the present Duties on Coals, to which their district, in common with other parts of London, was liable.—The Petition was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CALCRAFT, when the Petition from Birmingham, praying against any alteration of the Duty on Coals, was presented, embraced the opportunity of expressing his opinion, that an Equalization of the Duties would be a fairer mode of legislation for the country at large than that now established. He by no means wished for an Act more onerous to one county than another. To oppress the inland counties that had valuable manufactories was not his intention; but he hoped that the inland coal counties would conduct themselves with a spirit of greater generosity than to monopolize all the advantages. Let them give their sister-counties on the sea coast a participation, by agreeing to an equality of taxation on an article so necessary to the community at large. The landed proprietors of the inland coal counties might very much improve their incomes by a partial local duty at the pit's mouth. If once tried, it would be found a source of incredible and growing wealth. The public cannot consent to easier terms. The Hon. Member said, that were he to submit to the House a proposition to remove the grievances complained of, the fundamental principle of his new law would be, to exonerate the public from any additional duty on coals carried coast-ways. The law, as it now stood, was both unwise and impolitic as uncommonly oppressive to all those connected with coals carried coast-ways, ought to be repealed.

A COLLECTOR OF TAXES ABSCONDED.

Sir WILLIAM DE CRESPIGNY, before he presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Westernham, county of Kent, which he held in his hands, thought proper to state its contents. The Petitioners respectfully begged leave to intimate to the House, that they laboured under peculiar local hardships. On the death of a former Collecting Clerk, one Rogers had been appointed his successor. But this Rogers, after abusing the trust reposed in him, had suddenly absconded with considerable sums of money, which he had collected as Tax-gatherer for Government. Some of the Petitioners, notwithstanding they had paid the deceased his demand as Agent for the Crown, were called upon a second time by Rogers, who had thus obtained various sums. Whether Rogers had fled, remains as yet among the mysteries of the day. After the most diligent search, no one could trace him. The Petitioners, therefore, fearing in consequence of the appointment of another Collector of Taxes, who might charge them with what they had already paid, prayed for protection or relief from the imposition of payment a second time. They did not presume to point out any mode of framing such a protecting Act, but left that to the wisdom of the House. It was, however, hoped, that Government would see the propriety of their favourable interference, so as to quiet the minds of the Petitioners.

The Petition was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Sir W. DE CRESPIGNY moved for a Copy of the Report of the Inspector-General's Account of the Moneys received in consequence of the defalcations of Collectors of Taxes, particularly so far as regarded the residence of the Petitioners.—Ordered.

LIFE BOATS.

Mr. PROTHEROE presented a Petition from Edward Traxton, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, stating, that he had invented a Life Boat of a new and useful construction, for saving the lives of those in imminent danger at sea, or suffering from shipwreck; that the invention had been highly approved of by the Lords of the Admiralty, who had taught him to believe that he would be amply rewarded by Government; that after a considerable lapse of time, no farther notice had been taken of him; and that wishing for a remuneration, he prayed for relief. The Honorable Member stated that he did not presume to point out by what mode, but that the Petitioner most respectfully and most humbly left that to the wisdom of the House.

Mr. HART DAVIS approved of the invention, and thought that Mr. Traxton ought to be rewarded for this exercise of his genius to the advantage of the public.

Sir ISAAC COFFIN testified to the truth of the allegations of the Petitioner. A representation had been made to the Admiralty, and the answer was not only very favourable, highly approving of the invention, but indicated some remuneration.

Mr. W. FITZGERALD believed that Government intended to bestow on the Petitioner a remuneration for his very useful invention.

The Petition was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

INSOLVENT BILL AND INSOLVENT COURT.

Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD presented a Petition from a numerous description of Traders and other Inhabitants of London—(we understand Bridge-street Ward)—against the renewal of the Insolvent Bill. The Ho

norable Alderman, although he considered it his duty to present the Petition to the House, yet differed from the prayer of the Petitioners, at least as to the extent which it went. He had no hesitation in saying, that he was for a Bill of Insolvency. The present Bill might be amended in such a manner as to make the law equally salutary for the honest creditor and the honest debtor. Without an Insolvent Bill the country at such a crisis would feel incredible distress.

Mr. BROUGHAM, observing an Honorable Baronet (Sir James Graham) in his place, resorted to the allegations advanced by him against the Clerk of the Court (Mr. Clarkson); but he (Mr. B.) might perhaps be mistaken. If he understood the Honorable Baronet rightly, what had fallen from him (Sir J. Graham) tended to inculpate the Clerk of the Insolvent Court, who so far as he (Mr. B.) could learn, was a very unexceptionable character and had always stood high in the esteem of his friends. If he (Mr. Brougham) had rightly understood the Honorable Baronet, he had charged the Clerk of the Insolvent Court with acting the part of a perpetual Assignee, with the power of collecting the monies or property of the insolvent; but that the creditor could seldom or never obtain a single farthing of dividend. If he was wrong in his report of the Honorable Baronet's observations, he (Sir James Graham) could set him right. But the Hon. Baronet would on inquiry be convinced, that the allegations, if used by him, were altogether ill founded. If no real assignee was appointed on the insolvent being discharged, a Mr. Jeuffs, a nominal one, was appointed; and whenever the creditors chose to select their own assignee, the latter was immediately invested with the power to act. All monies for the behoof of the creditors were of course paid to the real assignee so appointed. To prove, if any proof were wanting, the diligence, fidelity, and honor, of the present Clerk of the Court (Mr. Clarkson), he had, since the short time he has been in Office, recovered monies to the amount of sixty thousand pounds sterling, besides a sum of fifteen thousand pounds sterling, all for the benefit of the creditors. He had never acted as provisional assignee. His son, indeed, was receiver—(Hear!)—But whatever was entrusted to his care was duly registered, and ready when called for. Besides the sums now mentioned, recovered by the diligence of the Clerk of the Court, the property arising from sales, not yet finished or accounted for, might perhaps amount to three times these sums. Out of the 15,000*l.* the sum of 9,000*l.* had already been paid to the creditors, and the remaining 6,000*l.* was also ready at their disposal. Neither the Clerk of the Court, nor any of the other Officers, ever meddled with the funds belonging to the creditors. The Honorable Member, from every information which he could collect, approved of the character and conduct of the superior Officers of the Court.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer, said, that he never meant to allude to Clarkson (the Clerk of the Court), or to any other officer. He had heard it rumoured as an universal complaint, that there was no assignment of property at the Insolvent Court, and that no moneys did arise in the shape of dividends. But be that as it may, the subject ought to be investigated, and it was his privilege as well as duty to offer his animadversions.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE, in vindication of the policy of an Insolvent Debtors' Act, would venture to affirm, that the recoveries of moneys for creditors through this medium, equalled in general those recovered by the bankrupt laws. If comparison were made, the conclusion would be in favor of the Insolvent Act. The latter was a cheaper mode, and therefore the Hon. Gentleman expressed his surprise that the number of bankrupts did not diminish by the adoption of the Insolvent Act. He thought the latter measure could not in these times of distress be dispensed with; and professed himself a zealous friend to the Bill.

Mr. HURST approved highly of the Bill, even in its present state. It had frequently been his duty to attend and frequently to preside at the County Meetings where he resided (Sussex), and during a period of four years, nearly the whole time of the present Bill, they had only, by the powers given to Country Magistrates, found it necessary to remand two persons for fraudulent practices.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—This in his opinion was a sufficient proof of the salutary operations of the Act. If, however, Gentlemen were not contented with it as it now stood, it might be easily amended according to their wishes in a Committee. It was a humane measure, and could not be dispensed with, unless we were anxious to entail upon society an accumulation of miseries. It was as necessary for the unfortunate but honest debtor as it was for the industrious and honest creditor. He should therefore think it his duty to support it.

The Petition was then received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BENNET was about to present a Petition from a certain description of inhabitants of Shrewsbury, praying against the renewal of the Insolvent Bill, even with amendments.

Mr. BROUGHAM was sorry to interrupt his Hon. Friend. As the petitioners would not allow Parliament to make any amendments for the purpose of passing a new law, he thought it was of too presuming a nature; and, therefore, the House might perhaps pause before they received it. If, however, it were, in other respects, unexceptionable, he had no objection to its being presented, in order to lie on the table.

The Petition was then received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MELLISH presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of St. Giles's against the renewal of the Insolvent Bill.

It was read and ordered to lie on the table.

REGULATION OF MAD-HOUSES

Mr. C. W. WYNNE rose for the purpose of making his promised motion. As the subject had already been four times before them, he trusted that it was unnecessary to detain them long. His proposition was chiefly

founded on the facts, which had been produced by the Report on the State of the Mad-houses—a Report which had presented such scenes of misery and horror as had never before been demonstrated to Parliament. He regretted the defects of the laws as they now appeared. To correct the abominable abuses which had been committed by the duty of the House to make the best and most salutary provisions. In consequence of the Report now alluded to, many proper regulations might be collected, so as to form an efficient Act. Many dreadful abuses in the conducting and managing of Mad-houses still existed; and some houses still continued to receive lunatics without the necessary authority or certificate of a physician. It was very necessary to have the sanction of the unfortunate person's relation who was too often deeply interested in the continuance of his disorder. On this account he was shocked to find, and every man of humanity would shudder at the idea, that the lunatic thus confined seldom or never obtained his release, even if he recovered his health. Some specious excuse was always advanced to continue the unfortunate victim immured in his horrible abode. The Bill which he intended to submit to the House, would prevent this violation of the feelings of humanity. Formerly it had been proposed to appoint a Board of Inspection, from which many benefits would arise. His plan would embrace this part of the proposition, and all the other salutary regulations formerly intended. In the first place, he should propose a Board of Inspection, who should make an annual survey through every part of the kingdom. If found, however, expedient, local Inspection Boards might be established; as the kingdom might be divided into various districts so as to facilitate the attainment of their grand object. Secondly, he should form another provision which he thought indispensably necessary—for every wilful mis-statement to the Board of Inspection, he would inflict felony with all its consequences. Thirdly, another essential provision would be, that no lunatic should be received at any mad-house for hire, without a certificate from a respectable medical person; and that the name of the lunatic, together with the certificate of the physician, pledging his reputation for the truth of his allegations, should be kept and registered in the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department. Thus the lunatic, and all the parties connected with him, would be under a fair and a lawful government. As the law now stood, any person might be confined by the information or application of the nearest relative. The lunatic was therefore without the protection of the law, and if the parties interested chose to be refractory or inhuman, he could not obtain his release from his horrible confinement. The Hon. Member bestowed praise on Mr. Bakewell's character and conduct (of Staffordshire), who treated his patients with much tenderness. He then recapitulated his principles and provisions, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Acts of the 14th and 25th of his present Majesty.

The motion was agreed to; and Mr. WYNNE, and some Gentlemen whom he named, ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

APPREHENDED SCARCITY OF SILVER.

Mr. MARTIN wished to be informed by any Gentleman belonging to his Majesty's Government, if some provision had been made for supplying the Bank of England with an increase to the Silver Circulation, as some inconveniences were apprehended from an apparent scarcity of the New Silver Coin?

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE assured the Hon. Gentleman, that neither he nor the Public need be under any serious apprehensions on the occasion. The Bank would be supplied with at least 30,000*l.* a week, till the circulation was thought sufficiently increased; and if even a larger supply were called for, the demand would be satisfied.

Mr. MARTIN would be glad to learn when this weekly supply would commence?

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE answered, in a week.

The subject was then dropped; but an irregular conversation being about to arise on the subject of Exchequer Bills, and several Members starting for the purpose,

The SPEAKER, in answer to one Gentleman, who thought himself in order, said, that it was certainly in order to speak on a subject then in discussion, but certainly out of order to speak on a subject not before the House.

BALANCES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. GRENFELL expressed his regret at the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he could explain that part of his speech on Monday evening which appeared to him (Mr. Grenfell) doubtful, if not erroneous. But perhaps some Gentlemen connected with Government could give him the information which he wanted. He had learnt, through the medium of the public prints, through which their proceeding were described or transferred to the public, that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer had affirmed, that six millions of balances taken from the Bank would be available to the services of the State. The Hon. Gentleman, who acknowledged his absence on Monday, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his proposition, would pledge his credit, that instead of six millions then would be three millions available to the public service. But when the Bill about to be presented was introduced, he would then deliver his sentiments more explicitly.

Mr. LUSHINGTON was sorry at the unfortunate absence of his Right Honorable Friend, who could best explain what he had stated. But for his part, he had no doubt but that his Right Hon. Friend was perfectly right in

his statements as to the available sum. But as the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grenfell) recollected that he would have an opportunity of questioning his Right Hon. Friend, and delivering his sentiments more fully, when the Bill was presented, he (Mr. Lushington) might feel less concern on the occasion.

Mr. TIERNEY believed that the sum available to the public would not exceed three or four millions.

Mr. MABERLEY was of opinion, that the sum would not exceed three millions, while we were contracting another debt of three millions.

Mr. HUSKISSON observed, that if the public were indebted three millions to the Bank, and came to the resolution of paying it, from whatever fund it was taken, the result would be the same; therefore, it was very immaterial whether it was repaid out of the Consolidated Fund or any other. It was included as part of the services of the year.

Mr. MABERLEY said, that the Government was furnished with the loan of three millions, on the express condition that the Public Balances should continue to remain in the hands of the Bank of England.

Mr. MELLISH recommended Gentlemen to wait till the Chancellor of the Exchequer was present, as he could explain what he had stated on a former night.

Mr. BENNET maintained that it was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to attend the House.

M. V. FITZGERALD vindicated the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by stating, that what he (Mr. F.) thought his Right Hon. Friend meant was, the sum which would be available quarterly.

The conversation was then dropped.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Mr. BENNET asked when it was probable that the general Report would be made of the persons now under the sentence of death, whose number amounted to 54, confined in 15 cells, and in a miserable state? A complaint to the same effect had been made three years ago in vain.

Mr. CLIVE answered that not a moment would be lost after the Recorder had made his ordinary Report.

THE MARINE MUTINY BILL.

Was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

The SPEAKER then called over the names of the Defaulters.

The Aliens and Denizens Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Annual Indemnity Bill went through a Committee, Report to-morrow.

SENTENCES OF COURTS MARTIAL.

On the second reading of the Mutiny Bill,

Sir J. COFFIN expressed his intention of submitting a Clause in the Committee on the Bill to assimilate the practice of Military to that of Naval Courts Martial. In the latter the sentence was read in Court to the accused, whilst in the former it was sent for confirmation to the Commander in Chief, and the accused remained for months ignorant of his fate. The Commander in Chief also acted the part of Judge and Jury, and he (Sir Isaac) knew of many instances in which the sentences had repeatedly been sent back because they were not deemed sufficiently severe. He then stated the case of an Officer in the American war, who had run another through the body. The sentence had been sent home for confirmation, and he had remained ignorant of his fate. The same thing had lately happened to another Officer in Canada, who, for a considerable time, did not know whether he should be shot or not.

Lord PALMERSTON had no doubt that when the subject should be discussed, he should be able to state satisfactory reasons to justify the existing practice.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The British Plantation Wool Importation Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

BALANCES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought in the Bill to render the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund available to the public service. Lest any misapprehension of the purport of that measure should go forth, he should repeat that its object was to render every quarter six millions of the produce of the Consolidated Fund available to the public service, which could not otherwise have been used till the end of the quarter. Out of the first six millions, 3,300,000l. would go for arrears, and 2,700,000l. towards the repayment of the three millions due to the Bank. But in every succeeding quarter, the whole of the sums would be applied to the public service.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered for a second reading next Friday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—MARCH 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Counsel were heard respecting an Irish Appeal Cause, "James Butler, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dunboyne) v. Mulvihall and others."—To proceed again on Tuesday.

Viscount MAYNARD, the Bishop of Worcester, and Lord DE DUNSTONVILLE, took the oaths and their seats.

Viscount GRANVILLE presented a Petition from a number of Gentlemen, Land Owners, and others, of the County of Brecon, praying that no alteration may be made in the existing System of the Coal Duties. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE stated, that he had several Petitions given to him for the purpose of presentation to their Lordships' House. He should, however, propose that they be read by the Clerk, which Officer accordingly read the same at more or less length. They were from the districts or townships of Dacre and Beverley, in the county of York, and from Bewker, Reath, and Arkwaite, in the North Riding; and principally respected the case of the labourers in lead and other mines (excepting coal) in these quarters, complaining that, in consequence of the very low rate of wages, the poor's rates were increased, in some parts no less than eight shillings in the pound, in consequence of the necessity which arose of contributing towards the support of such persons' families. The general prayer was, that their Lordships would take their case into their consideration, and afford relief by rendering the lead of other mines liable to the rates, the same way as has been already done with respect to the coal mines; or by amending the Act of the 43d of Elizabeth, or in such way as, in its wisdom, the House should deem meet.

The Noble Earl, among other points observed, that he could not consistently urge the reception of those Petitions, as they referred to a proceeding of a peculiar nature, now pending before the other House of Parliament, or reflected upon a proceeding before that House. He therefore declined moving anything upon the occasion.

The Smugglers' Apprehension Rewards, and the Steam Vessels Tonnage Bills, were read the third time and passed.

The Cutlery Trade Regulation Bill went through a Committee; was reported; and, on the motion of the Earl of LAUDERDALE, was ordered to be read the third time on Monday next. Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 11.

The House was occupied for some time in balloting Election Committees.

Mr. CLARKSON presented Returns of the number of Insolvent Debtors discharged since the passing of the Act, and of the amount of their Debts.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

READING ELECTION.

The Clerk of the Reading Election appeared at the Bar, and stated that the following Members had been chosen by ballot to try the merits of the Reading Election:—Dr. Phillimore, the Hon. F. Cust, H. Clive, P. Brown, Esq. Lord Strathaven, — Counselmaker, Wm. Parnell, W. E. Pelham, Esqrs. the Hon. F. Douglas, Sir C. Cockerell, John Lee, W. H. Payne, H. Fellowes, Esqrs. Lord Fitzharris, and E. Dundas, Esq.

COAL DUTY.

Sir ROBERT PEEL presented a Petition from Blackburn, against the Equalization of the Coal Duty.—Read, and laid on the table.

Petitions to the same effect were also presented from Bristol, Wigham, and the Limeburners of the County of Devon and Sutton Coldfield.—Read, and laid on the table.

RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

Mr. Alderman WALTHAM presented the Report of the Committee on the Recovery of Small Debts, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Parliament on that subject.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. CURWEN presented Petitions from several Parishes in the County of Cumberland, praying that the Poor Laws might be revised.—Read, and laid on the table.

Mr. LAMBERTON presented a Petition from Durham, praying that the Owners, as well as the Occupiers of Lead Mines, be made subject to the Poor's Rate.—Laid on the table.

Mr. DAVENPORT presented a Petition from the Salt Manufacturers of the County of Chester, praying for some alteration in the Salt Duties.—Laid on the table.

Lord G. CAVENDISH presented a Petition from the Farmers of the County of Derby, praying for the Repeal of the Duty on Agricultural Horses.—Laid on the table.

Sir WILLIAM GUISE presented a Petition from Gloucestershire, praying for the revision of the Penal Laws.—Laid on the table.

Lord RANCLIFFE presented a Petition from Nottingham against the renewal of the Insolvent Debtors Act.—Laid on the table.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a Petition from the Tanners of the City of Waterford, praying for an alteration in the Leather Duty.—Laid on the table.

IRON.

Mr. CLINE moved for Returns of the quantity of British Iron and Cutlery Wares exported for the last five years, and of their declared value; and also of the Foreign Iron imported and exported during the last four years, distinguishing each year and the amount of the duties paid.—Ordered.

ROCHESTER ELECTION.

The Clerk of the Rochester Election appeared at the Bar, and informed the House that the following Members had been chosen by ballot to try the merits of that election:—

Sir T. Cockerell, Sir W. E. Welby, Lord Normanby, the Earl of Rockingham, the Hon. Wm. Elliott, Lord F. Montague, W. Tute, F. Humphries, A. Keppel, F. Bastard, Esqrs., the Hon. P. Cust, Wm. Kinneston, Thomas Gooch, Ralph Bernal, Esqrs., and the Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne.

Mr. LONGLAND presented Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of all Monies by the West India Dock Companies during the year ending in December 1818.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Sir T. GRAHAM brought in a Bill to Light the City of Carlisle with Gas.—Read a first time.

GENERAL GOURGAUD.

Mr. LAMBTON stated, that he had received a Petition from General Gourgaud, for the purpose of being laid before the House. When the subject had been alluded to in the beginning of the Session, an Hon. Member opposite (we understood Mr. Clive) had given some explanations, and the question had dropped. He should now only say, that he should take an early opportunity, after a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) should have resumed his attendance in the House, to call its attention to the present Petition. He should only add, that it contradicted in the most positive manner the assertions of the Hon. Gentleman opposite.

MR. WYNDHAM QUIN.

The Order of the Day for calling to the Bar the witnesses on the charges against Mr. Wyndham Quin having been read,

Sir R. WILSON said, that having introduced the Petition containing the said charges to the House, and the House having allowed him to institute the inquiry into the case, he trusted he should be permitted to put such introductory questions to the witnesses as would tend to establish the criminality of the proceedings, and to give the investigation its due course. From his knowledge of the case, it was certain that his object would be to ascertain the alleged criminality by the speediest mode. And if in any of the questions which he might put, he should trespass upon the forms of the House, he hoped that the fault would be laid to the charge of his inexperience and not his intention.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—He was certain that every Member in coming to the House, had endeavoured to divest himself of the existing impressions, and that the case would be tried solely by the evidence submitted for consideration. But he could not conceal from himself the unfavourable impression made by the untoward circumstance which had taken place the very evening he had presented the Petition. The House, however, must consider that it had nothing to do with the motives of the party, unless it saw that they operated to the prejudice of truth, and then they might be subject to legal cognizance. Neither the Petitioner, nor the Petitioner's father, were concerned in fabricating the matter of the petitioner's charges. They arose from the written statement of a Gentleman of the highest respectability, and whose authority was equal to that of any Member of that House. He then moved that the petition of Thomas William Grady be entered as read, which having been done, he moved that Mr. Carew Smith be called in.—Agreed to.

Mr. CAREW SMITH was then introduced and underwent a long examination.

In the course of the examination,

Mr. STUART WORTLEY rose, and said that he wished to give notice, at an early stage of the proceedings in this case, that if any attempt was made to publish an account of the evidence before the whole was concluded, and the minutes printed for the House, he should most certainly think it his duty to call before the House the persons who should so publish it, as guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. GOOLD followed.—His examination lasted till half-past twelve o'clock, when the House adjourned the business till to-morrow (this day).

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Slave Trade Bill was postponed till to-morrow (this day).

The Army Mutiny Bill was committed, and the report ordered to be received this day.

A Petition was received from St. John's, Holborn, against the Insolvent Bill.

Adjourned at ONE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earl of ROSSLYN presented a Petition from Guisborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, praying for a Revision of the Penal Code.

Lord GRANTLEY presented a Petition from the Mayor Corporation, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Guilford, in the County of Surrey, to a similar effect.

Mr. S. BOURNE, and others, brought up the Poor's Laws Amendment Bill from the Common, which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Earl GROSVENOR, in reference to certain Petitions which were brought forward yesterday, respecting a Non-extension of the Poor's Rates to Lead and certain other Mines, observed that a false impression on the subject was endeavoured to be made by those who petitioned. Their Lordships must, he thought, be aware, that the mines to which he alluded, were very differently circumstanced from other mines, inasmuch as there was no visible property of a taxable nature, and that every thing turned upon the success of the undertakings. He repeated there was no visible property, and he must say, that he thought it rather an ungrateful part in those who so attempted to come forward. By such a procedure as seemed to be contemplated by those persons, a great injury may be suffered by mines of the description referred to; and he observed, that as far as he knew, the Poor's Rates had not been increased as stated. He thought it but right not to let such allegations go unnoticed.

Lord REDESDALE presented a Petition from a number of Debtors confined in the King's Bench Prison, against the discontinuance of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Earl BEAUCHAMP presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the City, and County of the City of Coventry, praying that no alteration may be made in the Duties upon inland Coals.

Lord AUCKLAND presented a Petition from the City of Brechin, in Scotland, praying for a Reform in the mode of electing the Magistracy of that City.

Earl BATHURST presented a Petition from the Borough of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, praying a Revision in the Penal Code.

Viscount MELVILLE presented a Petition on the part of the Collieries in Scotland, praying that no Tax may be imposed on these coals. The Petitioners alleged that a Tax thereon would be equally ruinous and unjust; ruinous, as to its effects on various manufactures in that country; and unjust, as Scots coals were not sent to the London Market.

Viscount SIDMOUTH laid upon the table, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, a variety of further Documents respecting the State of Prisons, especially those of Ireland.

A Private Bill was brought up from the Commons by Mr. JOSEPH PITT, and read the first time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a Petition from the Corporation and a number of Inhabitants of the City of Norwich, praying that measures might be taken for establishing two Jail Deliveries in the year in that city; and setting forth some injurious and oppressive consequences which there resulted from the want of such a regulation.

The Noble Marquis also presented two other Petitions; one from the Corporation of Chippenham, in the County of Wilts; and the second, from Bridge Ward, in the City of London, against the continuance of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.—These Petitions were severally ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned till Monday,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 12.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Skipton, against the equalization of the Duties on Coals.—Ordered to lie on the table.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

Mr. HUME presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Edinburgh, praying for a Reform in the Royal Scotch Burghs. The Petition he stated to have been voted at a meeting that was numerously attended. It was unanimously agreed to, and the same might be said for all the other Petitions which had come or which were about to come before the House on this subject. In this instance a rational reform was called for, which all felt to be necessary, and which he should hope it would be thought wise to concede to the wishes of the Petitioners.—The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

ASIA.

New South Wales.—The following paragraph of local news from this British Settlement, is from the Sydney Papers last received, dated 22nd May, and is sufficiently interesting to be repeated.

"It has been much regretted by those of the Turf amateurs who had been at the expence and trouble of restoring the race-course to a good condition, that carts and lighter carriages drove over it before the new earth could bear the pressure; but during the last week this has not been the case; and there can be no doubt that there will be some very good running, as many of the best horses in the Colony are in train, though few are at present entered. The former races proved a source of very considerable improvement in the breed of this noble animal; and the few that were at first considered the Highflyers of the day, were soon obliged to yield the competition, and constrained to move in the shadow of many an Eclipse. Horses were then esteemed as scarcely worth the breeding; but not so now: many have been exported; and their present value becomes a sufficient stimulus to proper attention being paid to them."

Cashmere.—The following paragraphs on the affairs of this quarter are from the Government Gazette of yesterday.

The expedition to Cashmeer was not commanded by Runjeet Sing in person, as before understood, but by one of his confidential Chiefs, Dewan Chund. After he had received advices of the conquest of the province, he expressed his intention to proceed thither, but circumstances have since changed his mind, and he is now occupied in making choice of a faithful and able Governor!

The shrewdness and prudence, and the military skill of Runjeet Sing are well known to those who have had opportunities of appreciating his character, and it is probable that he will render Cashmeer even more productive than it has been to the King of Caubul. He has the genius and intrepidity to awe and control a great number of disaffected petty states, which are constantly on the watch to evade the payment of the stipulated tribute. While he lives, his power over those states will most likely remain unimpaired, but in the event of any accident befalling him, the Sik'h Empire will in all probability crumble to pieces at once, and be divided into a thousand conflicting interests.

Madras.—The last Gazette from Madras, speaks of the expected arrival on the evening of the 21st, at that Presidency, of the guns captured at the memorable battle of Mahidpore, which were to be deposited in Fort St. George. The Right Honorable the Governor had signified his intention of receiving them in person, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief had directed the attendance of all Officers at the Presidency off duty, at St. George's Church on the Mount Road, at Four o'clock on the afternoon of that day.

Calcutta.—On Wednesday the 1st of September, the First Annual General Meeting of the Saugor Island Society took place at the Town Hall in Calcutta, at which the following changes took place in the Trustees and Members of the Committee of Management.

In the room of
JAMES KYD, ESQ.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, ESQ.
JOHN HUNTER, ESQ. and
BABOO GOPEE MOHUN DEBB.
who went out by rotation.

Were elected
R. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
ROBERT KYD, ESQ.
H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ. and
BABOO RADHAKANTH DEBB.
to serve in their stead.

As a proof of the promising prospects held out by the cultivation of the Island, we are proud to state that John Palmer, Esq. has taken for a lease of twenty years, rent free, on condition of clearing and cultivating it within that period of time, the whole of Gunga Saugor, one of the southern divisions of the Island; and that Baboo Hurrnarrain Takoor, and Gopee Mohun Debb, have taken also a large portion of the north west division towards the river, extending for about five miles in length, on similar terms.

Theatricals.—The Chowringhee Theatre will offer some attraction this evening in the Pieces to be performed, which are all as we understand well selected, and promise much entertainment. To the Play of *The King and the Duke*, and the New Operette of *Is he Jealous?* the Farce of the *Blue Devils* is to be added; which we hope will have the tendency to confine these coloured imps to the stage, in the chains of fiction, and keep the audience entirely free from their gloomy influence.

Asiatic Society.—A Meeting of the Asiatic Society is to take place to-morrow evening, at nine o'clock, at the Society's Rooms in Chowringhee.

Music.—Madame Bianchi and Mr. Lacy have arrived here on the Grenville, and from the impression left at Madras of their professional talents, the musical world here may safely anticipate a higher feast of enjoyment from the display of their powers in this divine art, than has ever before been prepared for the refined ear of musical taste in India.

Grand and Petty Jurors.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

By inserting the following Extract you may do a piece of service to the Public, as it seems to be forgotten, if we may judge from the present practice.

Yours, &c.

HINT.

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta Gazette, the 25th of November 1790.

On Thursday last, the Judges required the attendance of Mr. Smoult, the Deputy Sheriff, in Court; and gave him particular directions that in future he should Summon Company's Servants and Merchants, or respective Tradesmen only, to serve on *Petty Juries*; and that in the exercise of this branch of his office, he was not to decline Summoning any Gentleman, how respectable soever, in consequence of his having before served in the capacity of Grand Juror.

Brevet Rank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I find by your Journal of the 28th ultimo, that "A FRIEND TO THE ARMY," by a happy coincidence in dates, arrived in Calcutta just in time to read my "refuting answer" to his opinions about Brevet Rank on the very day that it was published. He belongs, however, to the class of persons who are refuted against their will. The matter is certainly deserving of the full discussion that he hopes for; and I trust that on a subject like this, which comes home to our business and bosoms, some abler Officers may take up their pen.

The Author of "A LETTER TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," has misconceived my arguments in several places, perhaps because I only alluded to circumstances that I thought well known. I shall therefore endeavour in this Letter to be more explicit. My motives are the same as his—a sincere and anxious wish to be useful to the Army. If I do not satisfy him of his error, I hope I may convince some of the *Plato's* with whom he errs. For many of them I have a great respect, but I have a greater for Truth.

The main question about the introduction of Brevet rank I have always considered to be, *whether its effects would be advantageous to the Government*, from the high encouragement it would hold out to enterprise and zeal; and its enabling a few young active men to gain high rank and be eligible for important commands. Though a *material*, it is still a *subordinate* question only, whether the measure would be at first generally popular. To this confined view, however, the whole of the Author's observations were directed; and he asserted that it would produce "not merely disgust but downright enmity among the officers." He gave it as his *firm opinion* that "any rule or regulation, tending in the most imperceptible manner to break into our beloved system of promotion by seniority, and by that only, would be the means of ruining the Army and its employers for ever."

These indeed are alarming evils, but I hoped the apprehensions of the most timid would subside, if it should be made to appear that this beloved and invariable system had been broken into and indeed overthrown, above twenty years ago. The list of names in my Letter was adduced in proof of this fact, and to shew that the course of promotion to every rank in the Indian Army was very far gone from this *beau ideal* of regular and invariable succession. If so, it follows, that since, (as our Author justly observes in his Reply,) "the Regimental supercession which now prevails is no more to be compared to the Brevet supercession" (of perhaps five or six officers promoted in a whole campaign) "than the sun to a farthing candle;" I am confirmed in my opinion that it would be little felt by individuals. To borrow his illustration, if the glare of the sun has not ruined the Army and its employers, we may light up the farthing candle also, without fear of the consequences. It is most true that we ought not to introduce another evil, because one al-

ready exists. But what then? To call them *evils* is to beg the very question in dispute!

It certainly does seem natural to conclude that since people every day live pleasantly enough with *nineteen* who supercede them through blind chance, they would not break out into downright enmity although a *twentieth* officer was put over them on account of distinguished merit. The FRIEND TO THE ARMY asserts that the effects of this would be quite different, because the advantage a man in one corps gains over another in consequence of deaths or resignations, is agreeable to the "established usage of the Army." But this *established usage* was itself a violent innovation in 1798; and the ready complaints, from individuals being sent on command under those formerly their junior, of this producing disgust, discontent, and irritation, were made then, by many very worthy people, and were rightly dis-regarded, in favour of an alteration producing important advantages to the State. If Brevets for merit were introduced tomorrow, that system would in its turn arrive in time at the dignity of an *established usage* against which discontent must not murmur.

But if officers who are superceded now-a-days will not submit patiently to *established usage*, they must it seems at least bow to the "uncontrollable events of fate," which he assigns as the other co-efficient in the present system. That is, in other words, the supercession is regulated by chance. "When officers are once posted to regiments, they must take the chance of their own corps till they attain the Majority." When two young men join their corps as Ensigns they are commonly told, and told truly, that regimental promotion is quite a lottery, and that it is all chance which of them shall get his Majority first. This is the system the Author defends; and yet he wonders how his Opponent should suppose that he gave a preference to chance promotion, and he quotes, (mis-quotes by the bye,) because it is "curious and ill founded" the remark that "there are some who would prefer a promotion by Lottery to any the least rise by merit or selection."

He himself notwithstanding asserts this feeling to be general, for he maintains that "promotion given to a junior, in consequence of deaths or resignations, is not looked upon with that discontent and jealousy which could not fail to attend upon the adventitious supercession with which merit is to be rewarded." For this he "appeals to human nature." I hope for the honor of human nature, and of the Indian Army, that his conclusions are too sweeping. I am slow to believe that selfishness and envy are such universal passions.

To prove that Officers in this Army *could* and *did* bear to be commanded by others, I mentioned the common case of a Brigade Major, and some of the Staff departments. In this instance he misconceives my argument, and then he himself draws a "crooked parallel" of an Adjutant and a Regimental Captain, which he forthwith confutes. I find I must explain more clearly what I only alluded to, as to a matter familiar to any Officer of much experience. I spoke of the duty of an Assistant Quarter Master General of a Division, who is sent on, with the Quarter Masters of Corps to take up ground; they receive orders from him; they mark out the ground &c. as he directs; and if any difficulty occurs, they report to him and receive his directions. Our author admires this system so much, that [Letter, page 59] he urges the justice and advantage of carrying it much further; yet it often happens that one of these very Quarter Masters may be an Officer of the same Battalion, with the Assistant Quarter Master General, and his senior by many years!

The case of a Brigade Major is still more striking, for it is prescribed by the Regulations of the service, "that all Officers, under the rank of Captain, who may be employed as Brigade Majors, shall, for the time being, take rank and precedence as Junior Captain in the brigade, garrison, camp, or station with which they may be serving." (Henley, p. 38.)

It is clear therefore that if an Officer, employed as a Major of Brigade, is on service with his own Battalion, the Adjutant of it must, although a Senior Subaltern, report to him and be commanded by him. The same rule prevails in a garrison with regard to the Town Major. So much for this striking instance of my want of military knowledge.

I must take leave to dispute the other instance which is produced of my ignorance of the minor parts of our Regulations. Promotions of Jemadar and Subadar are always, I believe, guided by seniority when the character of the senior is unexceptionable; he is passed over only when unworthy of promotion, and then the Commander in Chief must be fully satisfied of his unfitness. Now there is one among the minor Regulations in Henley (page 116) which points to something very like the conditional effect of seniority, and directs that whenever the Senior Lieutenant Colonel, or any number of the Senior Lieutenant Colonels, appear to Government, either upon the Commander in Chief's representations, or by any other means, to be unfit for the command of Re-

giments, they are to be passed over, and Junior Officers promoted! This needs no comment.

But my argument was independent of the theory of Native promotion: it rested upon the practice and its effects. I stated, on the authority of the Author himself, that to rigid adherence to the rule of seniority without reference to merit, was found to be attended with very injurious effects upon the Army; and I believe any impartial observer will be inclined to think, that an invariable adherence to this rule among the European Officers must have similar effects.

I have expressed an opinion that the system of promotion pursued by Napoleon was well suited to call forth all the energy of his officers. Does the Author dispute this? Let him ask the question, now that he is in Calcutta, of any intelligent officer who has seen much of the French Army. Let him enquire of those who served in Spain, what was the effect of the Brevet promotion which, first introduced by Sir T. Graham at Barossa, came to be afterwards at the disposal of the Duke of Wellington.

In favour of his proposed rewards in money the Author has quoted the pensions granted to the Duke of Wellington and Sir David Ochterlony. But he forgets that their money was given to support their titles, and not in place of them. In a comparative estimate of their value, I cannot suppose that the Hero of Waterloo prefers his pension to his Dukedom; or that Sir David places more value upon the addition of six or seven hundred rupees a month, added by the Court of Directors to his income, than upon the distinction of having won by his pre-eminent merit an honour which it was probably never intended to bestow upon the Indian Army.

Donations, gifts of estates from conquered countries, and shares in military contributions, made a part of Napoleon's system of rewards; but they were given with titles and crosses, and military rank; and they were not given from his own treasury. Prize money is brought forward as another instance of the good effects of rewards in money. The Author writes as if he had seen much service; he must surely then have observed that prize money is not an unmixed good (if it be not indeed the reverse) to any Army that receives it. But prize money is at least free from one great objection; it costs the State nothing. My Opponent is evidently a scholar; let him recollect the ruinous effects of donations under the Roman empire.

Honours and distinctions have always been substituted by powerful Military States for bullion, in their systems of rewards, because cheaper to the Government, and still such recompenses are stamped with a value in public opinion which renders them more desirable to a high minded Army. In the merchant service when the master of a ship beats off a privateer, the owners or underwriters present him with a few hundred pounds, or settle upon him a proportionate annuity. After our great Naval victories, the first Lieutenants were generally promoted, distinguished Captains knighted, and the Admirals ennobled. Which of these is the example befitting the Government of India to follow? What are the feelings, what is the ambition of the men who perform heroic achievements? Do they pant for money or for distinction? Lord Nelson threw himself on board the San Josef calling out "a Peerage or Westminster Abbey." When one of the most distinguished Officers in the Indian Army was leading on his troops at Mahidpore to carry Holkar's guns with the bayonet, he remarked to the Officer next him, glancing his eye on the ground as if in search of something, "Don't you think a man might pick up red ribband here?" And it is pleasing to reflect that he has found or is soon to find the honour for which he searched.

The objection that "interest would soon change this Brevet by Merit into Merit by Brevet" is merely the old practice of arguing from the abuse of any system against the system in toto. It could not be introduced without some regulations, and they would naturally be such as to prevent the unworthy from obtaining it. Government might require for example that the Officer should have served in India, or with the Army, a certain number of years; that he should be distinctly recommended to the Commander in Chief by the Commander of the Force to which he belonged; and by the Commander in Chief to Government after an enquiry into the case: my Antagonist's position involves the common Sophism that interest and merit are always disjoined. But this is evidently absurd, and one of the greatest advantages to be expected from such a regulation, is, that Captains and young Majors who had interest, and were conscious of merit, instead of looking for some Civil Appointment, would seek to get the command of a Battalion that they might be in the way of such distinctions.

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At present the best and most active Officers seek for paymaster-ships and barrackmasterships, where their military skill or talents are left dormant, and are liable to *rust out*. Under our *present* system, young and active Officers of high military spirit generally prefer the Commissariat to the Quarter Master General's Department, a choice that would be unheard of, if hopes of *promotion* applied to the latter in our service, in like manner as in that of His Majesty. The author is glad to see Fitzgerald a *Paymaster*, rather than a Major!! I am sure that every individual in the Army felt gratified at the Commander in Chief's care to reward and distinguish this eminent officer. His Excellency certainly gave the best recompense left him to bestow; it is the system that is bad. To use the words of our author in his own pamphlet (p. 54.): "In whatever manner rewards are to be bestowed, it ought unquestionably to be so managed that those obtaining them should not be taken from the active line of the service, and put into situations for which courage and devotedness are by no means essential qualifications. Such a practice serves to remove an Officer from a situation in which he is both useful and ornamental to the Army, and to put him into one where he cannot possibly be either."

In place of the Brevet, the Author recommends (p. 54) "an increase of salary under some distinguishing appellation (and in proportion to the merit of the receiver) and permitting the Officer to wear Royal facings with the lace of his corps," as "*two very excellent methods of rewarding merit*," which he is convinced "would give universal satisfaction." The objections to these singular projects (to which for brevity's sake I alluded under the name of *superior batta* and *laced coats*) need not detain us long; the reward of a finer coat than his neighbours would indeed provoke no discontent; for I am persuaded it would be viewed by all with indifference at least. It might cause a stranger to enquire whether the gentleman in the blue facings was a hero, or belonged to the Invalids. The objections to *money* as the sole or chief reward of merit, I have already stated at sufficient length.

When pressed upon the inconsistency of his proposals, my opponent candidly admits in the fullest manner the consequences which I have urged. "My objection" he replies "that older and steadier officers would be passed over, for want of *opportunities* of distinguishing themselves, is intended to apply to ALL rewards." The two excellent methods are only recommended as being injurious to others in a small degree. Now the disappointment which men feel at missing a prize is proportioned to their anxiety to obtain, and the value they set upon it. Rewards which occasion no eager rivalry, no keen competition, and little disappointment at failure in obtaining them, are plainly such as are little cared for, or confer no *very* pre-eminent distinction.

Such a System would be as inefficient in the way of reward, as most other half measures. It would tend to reduce all enterprise, and zeal, and talent to one Stagnant level. It would bring about the happy temper in the Army which was wished for by a great Statesman now politically no more,—who, upon a remonstrance from Lord Lake that some measure he was introducing, would damp the zeal and ardour of the troops; is said to have replied, that "He saw no use in ardour and zeal,—he had no doubt British troops would always do their duty and he wished for nothing more."

Is this the temper that an Army should possess? Every illustrious Commander has endeavoured to bring about a very different spirit; to infuse emulation, and inspire ardour for distinction. This would be an easy task in the Indian Army. It abounds with active and able Officers of good education, and high feelings; who have been compelled to think for themselves, and to act for themselves; to conduct enterprises, and command detachments from their very entrance into the service. Anxious to distinguish themselves, and to rise above the common level, they apply to every pursuit that will facilitate this object. They become eminent as architects, accountants, magistrates, collectors, surveyors, cossacks, professors, politicians, and ambassadors. But they are debarred from rising to *military* command, and they are precluded by the absolute check upon early promotion from all hope of obtaining even the lowest honours of the Bath under twenty years service. The gracious intentions of the Prince Regent cannot benefit them. Let this be remedied; permit the activity and talent which overflows into so many other channels; to find some sufficient outlet in their own profession; give them a prospect of obtaining rank, honours, and command; and the inspiring effects of this, must be advantageous to the Army, and most beneficial to the State.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ONE OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

Berhampore, August 31, 1819.

Military

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; August 24, 1819.

Lieutenant Duke, late of the Coldstream Guards, and at present Ensign in His Majesty's 46th Regiment, is appointed an extra Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, vice Captain Sir John Gordon, who has resigned that situation.

Captain Cloete, of His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons, will precede his Corps to England, where, upon his arrival, he is to report himself to and receive further orders from the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards.

Lieutenant Colonel Westera, 8th Light Dragoons, agreeably to instructions he has received, will select 8 Non-Commissioned Officers, who are to be attached to the 11th Dragoons until further orders, and are to be accounted for in the returns of the Royal Irish—"On Command."

Major General Sir D. Marshall will be pleased to order the Non-Commissioned Officers to proceed from Meerut to Cawnpore as early as convenient by water.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; August 26, 1819.

The detail for His Majesty's 87th Regiment at present in Fort William, will be joined immediately by two steady Sergeants and two Corporals of the 59th Regiment, who will be selected by Captain Graham.

These Non-Commissioned Officers will be relieved from the Head-quarters of the 59th Regiment upon their arrival at Berhampore, and the 4 Non-Commissioned Officers proceeding from that station will be relieved by an equal number from His Majesty's 24th Foot at Ghazepore, who will proceed with the party under Lieutenant Young, of the 8th Dragoons at Cawnpore.

The Non-Commissioned Officers of the 59th Regiment will return to their Corps from Ghazepore by the first convenient opportunity, as in like manner will the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 24th Foot from Cawnpore.

The extension of leave of absence granted to Ensign Burney, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, by General Orders of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled, and the Ensign is directed to join and do duty with the above detail, with which he will proceed to Cawnpore by water.

Ensign Nagel, of His Majesty's 17th Foot, has leave of absence from his Corps, for four months from this date, with permission to visit Masulipatam on his private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; August 28, 1819.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General, is pleased to direct that Major Colebrooke, of the King's Artillery, Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp, shall proceed to Bombay under instructions which will be communicated to him, and on his arrival, he will place himself at the disposal of the Officer Commanding at that Presidency.

Lieutenant Webb, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment (now at the Presidency) has his leave of absence extended to the 26th of October next, to enable him to join his Regiment.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; August 29, 1819.

Assistant Surgeon Finlayson, of the 8th Light Dragoons will proceed to Berhampore, in Medical Charge of the detail of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, commanded by Captain Graham; after the junction of which with the Head-quarters of that Corps, Assistant Surgeon Finlayson will proceed by water to Gurmucktesur Ghaut, with all convenient expedition, and this being his first arrival in India, he is entitled to the indulgence of Boat Allowance under the Regulations of Government dated the 19th September 1818.

The detail stated below, * is daily expected, and upon its landing Major General Wood will be pleased to make the necessary application for the usual means for its conveyance to Berhampore, where upon its arrival, without awaiting the period of the next Monthly Return the Officer Commanding the Regiment will send a statement to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, in which all Absentees on the strength of the Battalion are to be particularly accounted for, whether in England, in India or elsewhere.

The Lieutenant Colonel Commanding the Regiment will at the same time send in a return of the accoutrements, reporting upon their condition, and whether any deficiency appears in the appointments coming under the head of supplies by the Colonels of Corps. The earliest means will be taken to replace any articles deficient, and the necessary communication will be made to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Opposite the deficiencies, remarks are to be made whether actually worn out, lost, or destroyed by accident, or otherwise.

* 59th Regiment:—1 Major, 1 Captain, 5 Subalterns, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 5 Sergeants, and about 70 Rank and File.

Erratum.

Our Poetic Correspondent, in his admirable and well-founded Satire of yesterday, assumed the death of Mr. Stirling, whose name he associated with that of Macnaghten, as having drawn forth the high eulogium of the Marquis of Hastings, on their proficiency in Collegiate learning. We have the happiness to state that the assumption was premature, and founded on a rumour which he had heard sometime ago, and of which he had met with no contradiction. Letters have very recently been received here by the friends of that distinguished Scholar, from himself, which give the assurance of his being still happily alive and well; and our Correspondent in desiring the lines 71 and 72 to be considered as erased from the Satire, begs us to express his great regret at having been led into the error, and still greater joy at finding the rumour on which he relied, unfounded.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, by the Archdeacon, the Reverend W. Roy, to Miss Ann Catharine Gascoigne.

At Benares, on the 20th ultimo, Lieutenant R. S. Sutherland, of the Bombay Army, to Miss Robeson.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. W. H. Twentyman, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. Hampson, of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend James Keith, of a Son.

At Fort William, on the 14th ultimo, Mrs. James Smart, of a Son.

At Nattore, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of J. F. Ekerton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Purneah, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of William Lambert, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, accompanied by her infant Babe, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. Hampson, whose early and unaffected piety rendered her dear to all her friends while living, and now affords them the most soothing consolation, in the hope that she will obtain an everlasting reward.

At the House lately occupied by Mr. Bartlett, Branch Pilot, Bow Bazar, on the 23d ultimo, Joseph Sharpe, Esq. Proprietor of the Nautical Academy, aged 28 years.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Taunton, in Somersetshire, on the 20th of February last, the Lady of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. most deeply and deservedly regretted by her disconsolate family and friends.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Sept. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
1 Union	British	W. Skitter	Barrong	Aug. 13

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Sept. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
1 Providence	British	H. Moon	Madras & Bom.
1 Hyperion	British	W. Lashley	London

Nautical Notices.

The ship Stanmore, Captain W. B. Torlesse, for Bencoolen and Java, will drop down the river, and sail in three or four days.

The 'Surrey', Captain Hurt, from London, arrived at Madras on the 20th of August. Her Passengers will be found in its usual place.

The Russian Government is fitting out two expeditions for scientific researches in remote seas. Each will consist of two ships; one of them is designed to make discoveries towards the North Pole. The Commanders are not yet appointed, but such an eagerness to partake in them prevails in the navy, that above sixty officers of the Imperial fleet have applied to the Minister of Marine to be employed in these expeditions.

The Londonderry Newspapers advertise no less than fifteen ships to take out passengers to America, whose tonnage amounts to eight thousand two hundred tons; and the Belfast Papers nearly as many more. By the returns of the latter port, it appears that about eleven thousand persons emigrated to America from thence last season.

Commercial Reports.

(FROM THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.)

Cotton—The quantity of Cotton imported into Calcutta, from the 19th to the 25th of August, were 15,206 Bazar Maunds.

Freight to London—This is extremely difficult to be procured from the great scarcity of Cotton and other Light Goods at present in the market, and also from the high prices of most articles of export here, compared with the last advices from England. From the Statement of Shipping we have given, it will be seen that the number of vessels here at present, differs little from that at the same period last year, while the difficulty of loading them is manifest from the circumstance of fifty-four vessels, measuring 24,590 Tons, having been dispatched from hence from the 1st of January to the 31st of August 1818: and the number dispatched during the same period of the present year, being only twenty-seven, measuring 9,512 Tons. The rate of Freight from hence to Europe, may be quoted from 6*l.* to 7*l.* per Ton, with no expectation of any improvement taking place soon.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of September.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ships,	4	3961
Free Traders,	28	11972
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	28	11228
Country Ships, for Sale or wanting Freight,	48	20415
American Vessels,	7	2591
French Vessels,	6	2731
Portuguese Vessels,	1	180
Danish Vessels,	1	870
Arabian Vessels,	2	1275
Total, 125		53223
Free Traders in the River on the 1st September 1818,	31	15397
Free Traders arrived from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1818,	85	39897
Free Traders arrived from 1st Jan. to 31st Aug. 1819,	55	21484
	30	18413

Passengers.

Passengers arrived at Madras on the Surrey, Captain Hurt.

For Madras—Mrs. Irving; Mr. Irving; Mr. Briggs; Mr. Adams, Cadet; Mr. Loveridge, Cadet; Mrs. Cropley; Mr. Cropley, Merchant.

For Bengal—Mrs. Branfield and Daughter; Mr. Branfield; Mr. Lloyd; Miss Benson; Mrs. Gogerly; Mr. Gogerly, Printer; Miss H. A. Francis; Miss G. M. Francis; Mr. Francis; Mr. James Donmithorne, Cadet; Mr. Fleming, Cadet; Mr. Burney, Cadet; Mr. Samuel Kelly, Free Mariner; Mr. E. Burney; Mr. James Mackintosh; Mr. James Banner.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	SEPTEMBER 1819.	SELL
0 Rs. 4 As. {	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	0 Rs. 8 As.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT	CALCUTTA	[DRAW]
2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	On London, at six Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
	On Bombay, 30 Days' sight, per 100 Ro. Rs. Sa. Rs.	
	On Madras, 30 Days' sight, per 100 St. Pag. Sa. Rs.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, ..	Sicca Rupees 206 a 206-4	per 100
Zechias, ..	ditto	ditto
Venicians, ..	ditto	ditto
German Crowns, ..	ditto	ditto
Star Pagodas, ..	ditto	ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	7 per Cent
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 ditto
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 ditto